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Bar code reader.

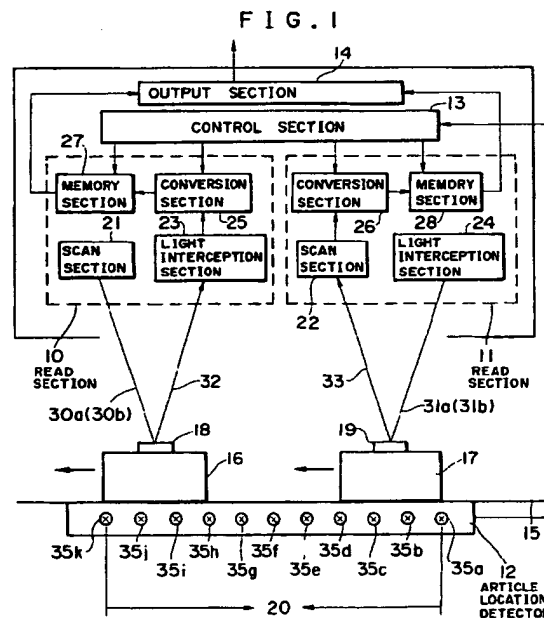
A bar code reader shortening transport distances of articles and increasing processing performance, comprising:

a conveyance means conveying articles to a pre-determined area,

a first to n-th (wherein n is an integer equivalent to 2 or more) read means reading information of a bar code attached on an article that is conveyed by the conveyance means,

an article location detection means detecting, in the read area, location of (n-k) (wherein k is an integer equivalent to 0 or more, and $n-k \geq 2$) pieces articles conveyed by said conveyance means,

a control means controlling to make the first to (n-k)-th read means read each bar code attached on the first to (n-k)-th articles conveyed to the read area based on an output signal of the article location detection means.



BACKGROUND OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

The present invention relates to a bar code reader reading a bar code attached or printed on an article.

As shown in Fig.9, a conventional bar code reader starts reading operation when it detects, by the article detector 4 using ray of light, that the tip of the article 2 conveyed by the belt conveyor 1 has come into the read area 3. Then, as shown in Fig. 10, it scans the bar code 6 on the article with the plurality of scanning lines 5 from the scanning means using ray of light (not shown in the figure), reads information represented by the bar code 6 through receiving the reflected light of the scanning lines, outputs the read result to an external device at the time when the article detector 7 using ray of light has detected the end of the article 2.

One of the important parameters indicating the performance of a bar code reader is a number of readable bar codes per a unit time. It shows how many pieces of bar codes on the articles can be read per a unit time, and the bigger the number of readable bar codes is, the better the performance is.

Considering on reading operation of bar codes attached on the articles conveyed one after another to the read area 3 by the belt conveyor 1, if the speed of the conveyor 1 is constant, the shorter the transport distance between articles is, the more the articles comes into the read area 3. Therefore, the shorter the transport distance between articles is, the more the bar codes can be read, thus the performance of such a device is better.

In a conventional bar code reader, however, when two or more articles come into the read area 3 the device can not decide which bar code on an article it should read, so that two or more articles can not be put in the read area 3 as shown in Fig. 11. Thus, the conventional bar code reader has a defect that the transport distance can not be shorter than the length of the read area 3.

SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to offer a bar code reader that can exactly perform reading and processing operation of a plurality of bar codes even if two or more articles are sent into a read area.

The above object is achieved by a bar code reader comprising:

a conveyance means conveying articles to a predetermined area,

a first to n-th (wherein n is an integer equivalent to 2 or more) read means reading information of a bar code attached on an article that is conveyed by the conveyance means,

an article location detection means detecting, in the read area, location of (n-k) (wherein k is an integer equivalent to 0 or more, and $n-k \geq 2$) pieces articles conveyed by said conveyance means,

a control means controlling to make the first to (n-k)-th read means read each bar code attached on the first to (n-k)-th articles conveyed to the read area based on an output signal of the article location detection means.

More, in this bar code reader, it is possible to use a shading type detector or a light-reflection type detector for the article location detecting means.

More, the above article location detecting means can comprise an article existence detector detecting existence of an article, a speed detector detecting the moving speed of the conveyance means, an article location calculator detecting, in the read area, location of an article conveyed by the conveyance means based on output signals of said article existence detector and the speed detector.

It is desirable that the read means comprises a scanning means scanning a bar code attached on an article, a receiving means receiving information of the bar code from the scanning means through the bar code, a conversion means converting a signal from the receiving means to a predetermined symbol, a memory section storing conversion information converted to a predetermined symbol by the conversion means and outputting designated information to the control means.

More, it is desirable that the bar code reader comprises an output means outputting information supplied from the memory section to outside.

More, it is desirable that the pattern formed by the scanning lines from the scanning means is an X-shaped pattern.

More, it is desirable that the control means is comprised to instruct beginning of conversion operation to the conversion means based on an output signal of the article location detection means, and instruct completion of conversion operation to the conversion means based on an output signal of the article location detection means.

More, it is desirable that the conversion means is comprised to start conversion operation by an instruction of the control means, and complete conversion operation by an instruction of the control means.

Further more, it is desirable that the control means is comprised to designate a necessary information among information stored in the memory section based on the output signal of the article location detection means and instruct the outputting means to output the designated information.

Explained as above, with the bar code reader by the present invention, a plurality of articles can

be put in a read area and transport distance between articles, so that the number of readable bar codes can be increased.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig.1 is a figure to explain a configuration of an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig.2 is a figure to explain a configuration of an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig.3 is a figure to explain operation of an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig.4 is a figure to explain operation of an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig.5 is a figure to explain operation of an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig.6 is a figure to explain operation of an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig.7 is a figure to explain operation of an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig.8 is a figure showing a configuration of another embodiment of the present invention.

Fig.9 is a figure showing a conventional bar code reader.

Fig. 10 is a figure showing a conventional bar code reader.

Fig. 11 is a figure showing a conventional bar code reader.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Using figures, embodiment examples of the present invention are explained as follows.

In these embodiment examples, the case that $n=2$ and $k=0$ is supposed for explanation. The purpose of the supposition is to make explanation simple for better understanding. If the present invention is understood fully, it can be understood that the present invention can be applied to the case that n is an integer of 3, 4 or more, k is an integer of 1, 2.

Fig.1 and Fig.2 are figures to explain configuration of embodiment of the present invention. In the figures, 10 and 11 show read sections, 12 shows an article location detector, 13 shows a control section, 14 shows an output section, 15 shows a belt conveyor, 16 and 17 show articles, 18 and 19 show bar codes attached on the articles 16 and 17, 20 shows a read area.

The read sections 10 and 11 of the present invention comprises the scan sections 21 and 22, the light interception sections 23 and 24, the conversion sections 25 and 26, the memory sections 27 and 28.

The scan sections 21 and 22 are equipped in parallel along the flow of the articles and comprised as the scanning lines 30a, 30b, 31a and 31b are

irradiated to be X-shaped pattern and scan the bar code labels, as shown in Fig. 2. Hereupon, the origin of the scanning lines 30a and 30b (similarly 31a and 31b) is a scanning line irradiated from the scan section 21 (22). Reflected with a mirror and so on (not shown in figures), 30a (31a) becomes 30b (31b). The light interception sections 23 and 24 are comprised to convert information on the bar code labels by receiving respective reflected lights 32 and 33 from the bar code labels. The conversion sections 25 and 26 convert the signals from the light interception sections 23 and 24 to information signals like letters or numerals, output them to the memory sections 27 and 28. More, the conversion sections 25 and 26 are comprised as its start and completion of conversion operation is controlled by an instruction of the control section 13. The information received by the memory sections 27 and 28 is stored in a memory (not shown in the figure), and desired information is output from information stored in the memory by an instruction of the control section 13. The control section 13 decides which read section of read sections 10 and 11 should read the bar code of the articles sent to the read area 20 based on an output signal from the article location detector 12. After the decision operation, the control section 13 instructs the conversion sections 25 and 26 start and completion of conversion operation, selects only necessary information from information stored in the memories of the memory sections 27 and 28, outputs selected information. The output information from the memory sections 27 and 28 is output to outside with the output section 14.

The article location detector 12 is of a shading type detector composed that the light sources 34a to 34k and the light interceptors 35a to 35k are located facing each other over the belt conveyor 15. If a ray of light irradiated from the light sources 34a to 35k to light interceptors 35a to 35k are shaded by an article conveyed with the belt conveyor 15, the light interceptors 35a to 35k output a signal informing the fact to the control section 13. Also, to make the control section 13 accurately grasp that which article's bar code label is the bar code label that is scanned by the scanning lines 30 and 31, the light sources 34a to 34k and the light interceptors 35a to 35k are arranged as the line connecting the light source 34a and the light interceptor 35a, the line connecting the light source 34b and the light interceptor 35b, ..., the line connecting the light source 34k and the light interceptor 35k are in a constant angle against the scanning lines 30 and 31, as shown in Fig.2.

Next, using the Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig.5, Fig.6 and Fig. 7, the specific movement of embodiment of the present invention is explained. To make understanding on the movement of embodiment of the

present invention easy, the scanning lines 30b and 31b are omitted from the figures in explanation.

As shown in Fig.3, when the tip of the article 16 comes into the read area 20, the ray of light from the light source 34a is shaded, the light interceptor 35a outputs a detection signal informing the fact to the control section 13.

The control section 13 decides based on the detection signal to make the read section 10 read the bar code label 18. Then after, if the light from the light source 34b is shaded in the way by the article 16 and a signal informing the fact is output to the control section 13 from the light interceptor 35b, the control section 13 instructs the conversion section 25 to start conversion operation. Then, receiving signals from the light interceptor 35c, 35d, ..., the control section 13 confirms the place where the article 16 is in moving in the read area 20.

Next, as shown in Fig.4, scanning operation is being continued from the point of time when the tip 18a of the bar code label 18 has been started to be scanned by the scanning line 31a (the scanning line locating in right side of the scanning line 30a), that is the point of time when the end of the article 16 has been detected by the light source 34d and light interceptor 35d, to the point of time when scanning work of the end 18b of the bar code label 18 has been completed by the scanning line 31a, that is the point of time when the end of the article 16 has been detected by the light source 34f and the light interceptor 35f. And the scanned information is stored in a memory of the memory section 28 after converted to information in letters or numerals by the conversion section 26. At the time, the control section 13 confirms with the signals from the light interceptors 35d and 35f that the information stored in the memory of the memory section 28 is the information of the bar code label 18.

Additionally in movement of the article 16, as shown in Fig.5, scanning operation is being continued from the point of time when the tip 18a of the bar code label 18 has been started to be scanned by the scanning line 30a, that is the point of time when the end of the article 16 has been detected by the light source 34e and light interceptor 35e, to the point of time when scanning work of the end 18b of the bar code label 18 has been completed by the scanning line 30a, that is the point of time when the end of the article 16 has been detected by the light source 34g and the light interceptor 35g. And the scanned information is stored in a memory of the memory section 27 after converted to information in letters or numerals by the conversion section 25. At the time, the control section 13 confirms with the signals from the light interceptors 35e and 35g that the information stored in the

memory of the memory section 27 is the information of the bar code label 18.

More, when the tip of another article 17 following to enter comes in the read area 20, the ray of light from the light source 34a is shaded, and a signal informing the fact is output to the control section 13 from the light interceptor 35a. With this, the control section 13 decides to make the read section 11 read the bar code label 19, and instructs the conversion section 26 to start conversion operation. Then, receiving signals from the light sources 35b, 35c, ..., the control section 13 confirms the place where the article 17 is in moving in the read area 20.

Next, as shown in Fig.6, scanning operation is being continued from the point of time when the tip 19a of the bar code label 19 has been started to be scanned by the scanning line 31a, that is the time when the end of the article 17 has been detected by the light source 34b and light interceptor 35b, to the point of time when scanning work of the end 19b of the bar code label 19 has been completed by the scanning line 31a, that is the point of time when the end of the article 17 has been detected by the light source 34d and the light interceptor 35d. And the scanned information is stored in a memory of the memory section 28 after converted to information in letters or numerals by the conversion section 26. At the time, the control section 13 confirms with the signals from the light interceptors 35b and 35d that the information stored in the memory of the memory section 28 is the information of the bar code label 19.

Similarly to this, when the end of the article 17 has been detected by the light source 34k and light interceptor 35k, the control section 13 instructs the memory section 28 to output the information only of the bar code label 19, so that the memory section 28 outputs the information of the bar code label 19 and erases the information of the bar code label 18.

Continuously, the output section 14 outputs respective information of the memory sections 27 and 28 to outside.

As the result, the read section 10 reads only bar code label 18, so that the read section 11 reads only bar code label 19. Therefore, double reading can be avoided.

The article 36 newly coming into the read area is read with the read section 10 by the same operation as the above (Fig. 7).

Like this, in the present invention, a plurality of read sections are provided and the read sections are controlled not to doubly read, so that if a plurality of articles are sent to the read area troubles can be avoided and a smooth operation is realized.

More, in the above explanation on the embodiment examples, described light sources and light interceptors such as the light source 34i and the light interceptor 35i are not used. However, they may be used in some cases because scanning lines and a bar code label, depending on an entering location of an article, may cross at other places than the above-mentioned places.

Fig.8 is a figure showing another embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, an article location detector 43 is used. This comprises an article detector 40 detecting existence of an article using a couple of light source and light interceptor, a speed detector 41 detecting moving speed of a belt conveyor by detecting revolution speed of a driving roller of a belt conveyor 15, a calculator 42 calculating location of an article on the belt conveyor 15 using signals of the article detector 40 and the speed detector 41, instead of a plurality of couples of light sources and light interceptors shown in Fig.1 and Fig.2. That is, if the article detector 40 detects the tip of an article conveyed with the belt conveyor 15, the calculator 43 calculates the location of the article that is constantly moving using a signal from the speed detector 41, the location of the article on the conveyor 15 can be calculated. If comprised that the location information signal of the article is supplied to the control section 13, the same operation as the above embodiment can be performed and the same effect can be produced.

More, in the explanation of the above embodiment, to make understanding easy, the number of the scanning lines is supposed two, so that the number of articles in the read area is also limited to two. However, if there are n pieces of scanning lines and read sections corresponding to the scanning lines, the number of articles in the read area can be to n pieces.

Additionally, the article location detector 13, without any limitation to be a light-shading type, can be of so-called reflection type irradiating light to an article transport path and detecting existence of articles using reflected light of the article.

Claims

1. A bar code reader comprising:
a conveyance means conveying articles to a predetermined area,
a first to n -th (wherein n is an integer equivalent to 2 or more) read means reading information of a bar code attached on an article that is conveyed by the conveyance means,
an article location detection means detecting, in the read area, location of $(n-k)$ (wherein k is an integer equivalent to 0 or more, and $n-k \geq 2$) pieces articles conveyed by said conveyance

means,

a control means controlling to make the first to $(n-k)$ -th read means read each bar code attached on the first to $(n-k)$ -th articles conveyed to the read area based on an output signal of the article location detection means.

2. The bar code reader as set forth in claim 1, characterized in that the article location detection means is of a shading type detector.
3. The bar code reader as set forth in claim 1, characterized in that the article location detection means is of a light-reflection type detector.
4. The bar code reader as set forth in claim 1, characterized in that the article location detection means comprises an article existence detector detecting existence of an article, a speed detector detecting the moving speed of the conveyance means, an article location calculator detecting, in the read area, location of an article conveyed by the conveyance means based on output signals of said article existence detector and the speed detector.
5. The bar code reader as set forth in claim 1, characterized in that the read means comprises a scanning means scanning a bar code attached on an article, a receiving means receiving information of the bar code from the scanning means through the bar code, a conversion means converting a signal from the receiving means to a predetermined symbol, a memory section storing conversion information converted to a predetermined symbol by the conversion means and outputting designated information to the control means.
6. The bar code reader as set forth in claim 5, comprising an output means outputting information supplied from the memory section to outside.
7. The bar code reader as set forth in claim 5, characterized in that the pattern formed by the scanning lines from the scanning means is an X-shaped pattern.
8. The bar code reader as set forth in claim 5, characterized in that the control means is comprised to instruct beginning of conversion operation to the conversion means based on an output signal of the article location detection means.
9. The bar code reader as set forth in claim 5, characterized in that the control means is com-

prised to instruct completion of conversion operation to the conversion means based on an output signal of the article location detection means.

10. The bar code reader as set forth in claim 5, characterized in that the conversion means is comprised to start conversion operation by an instruction of the control means.

11. The bar code reader as set forth in claim 5, characterized in that the conversion means is comprised to complete conversion operation by an instruction of the control means.

12. The bar code reader as set forth in claim 5, characterized in that the control means is comprised to designate a necessary information among information stored in the memory section based on the output signal of the article location detection means and instruct the memory section to output the designated information.

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FIG. 1

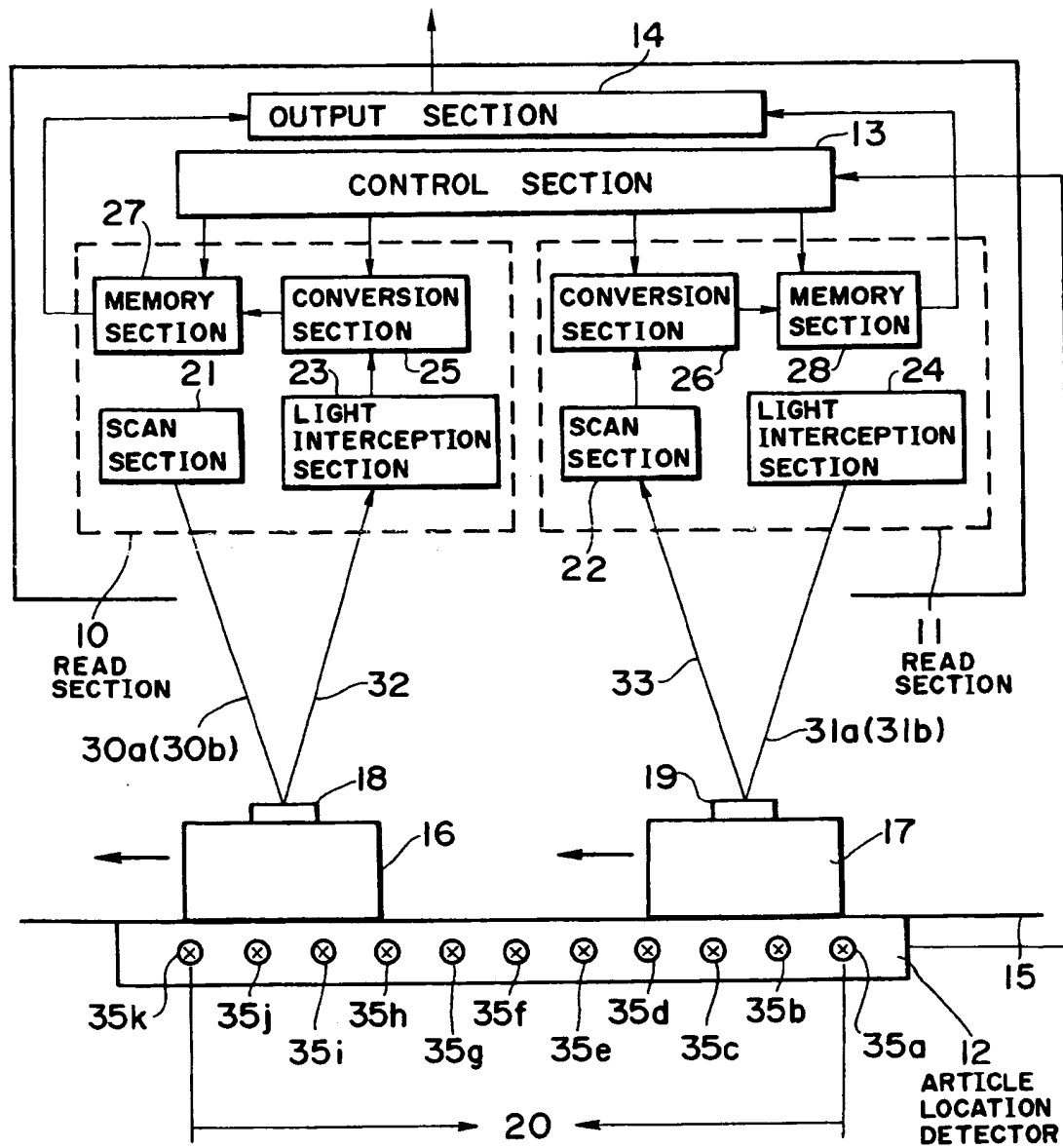


FIG. 2

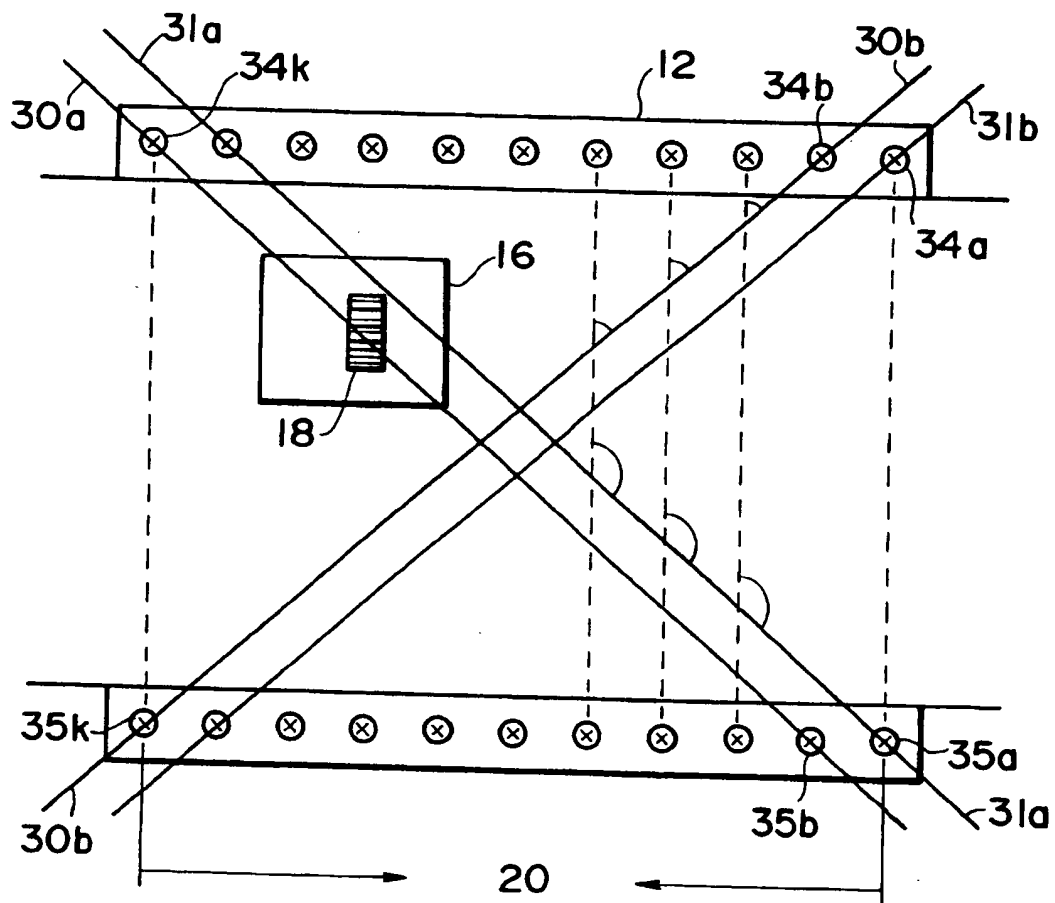


FIG. 4

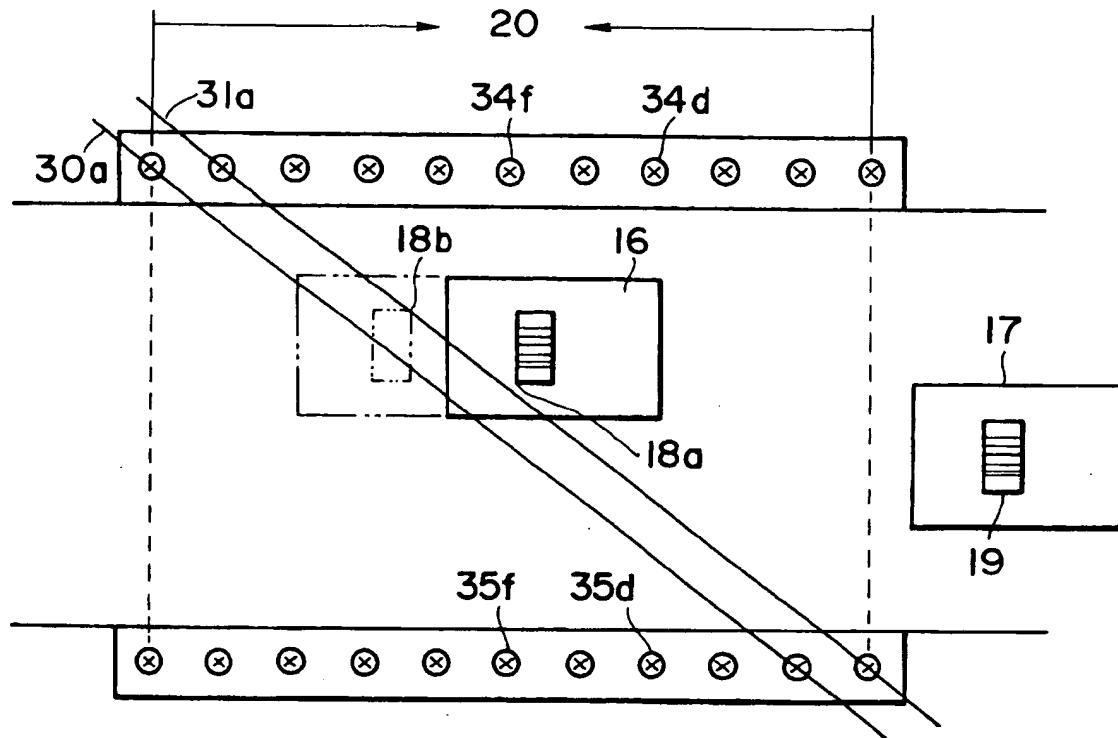


FIG. 3

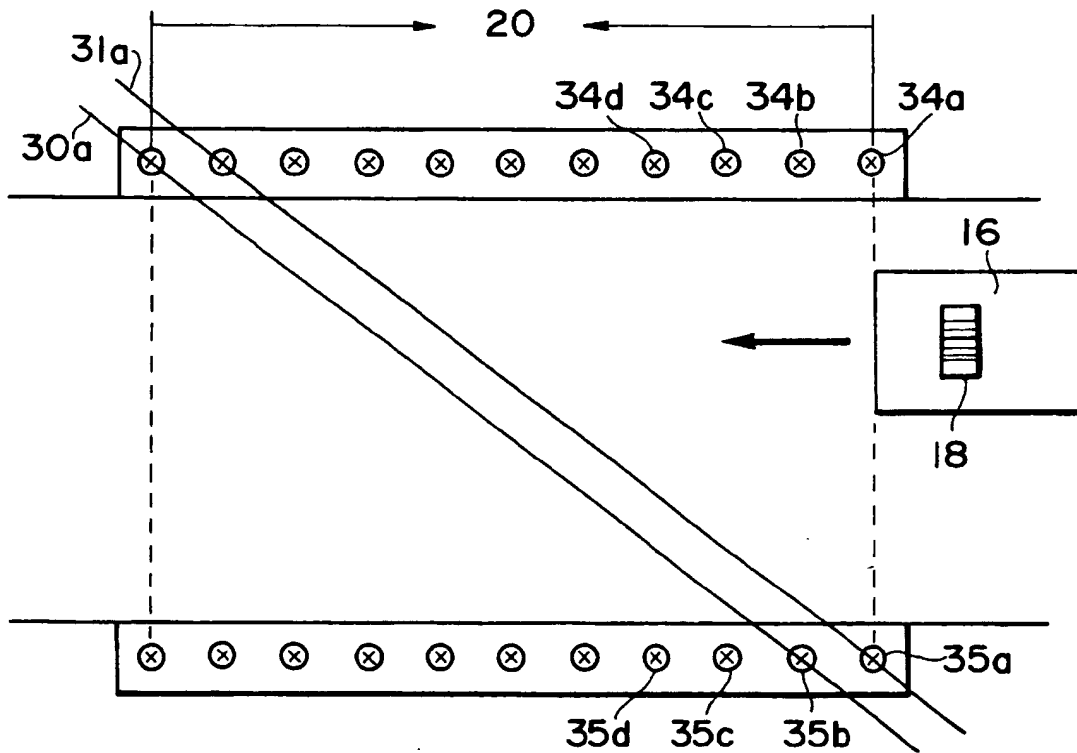


FIG. 5

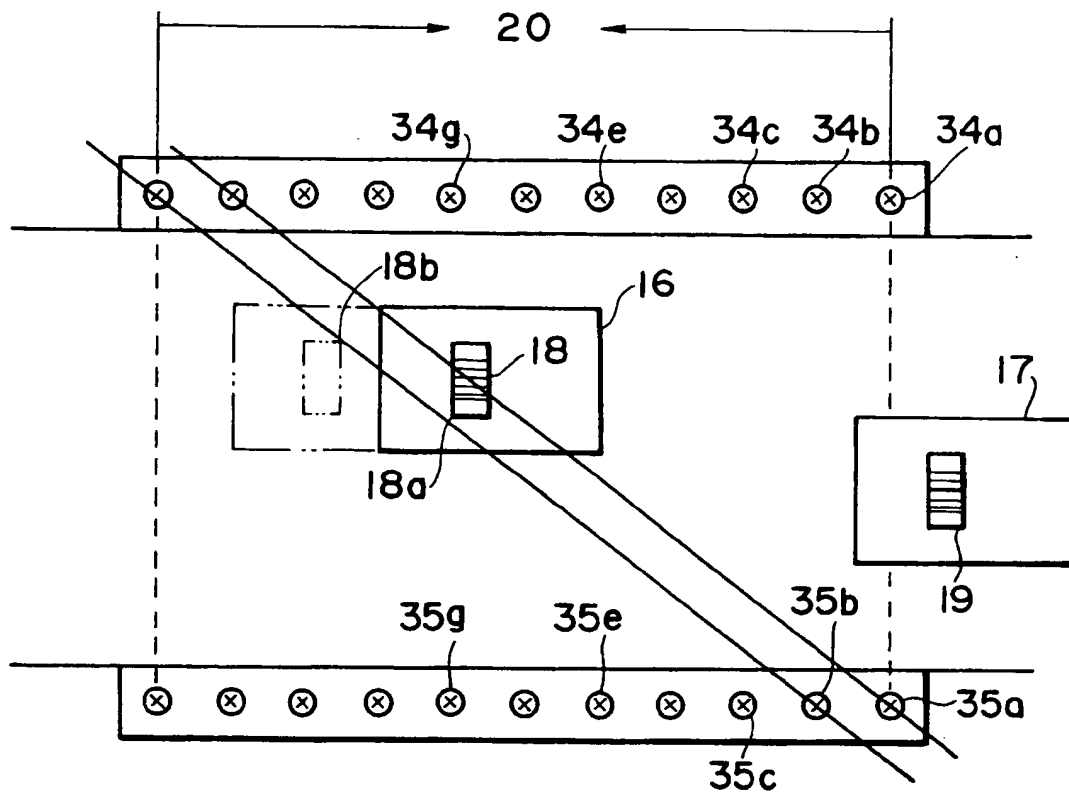


FIG. 6

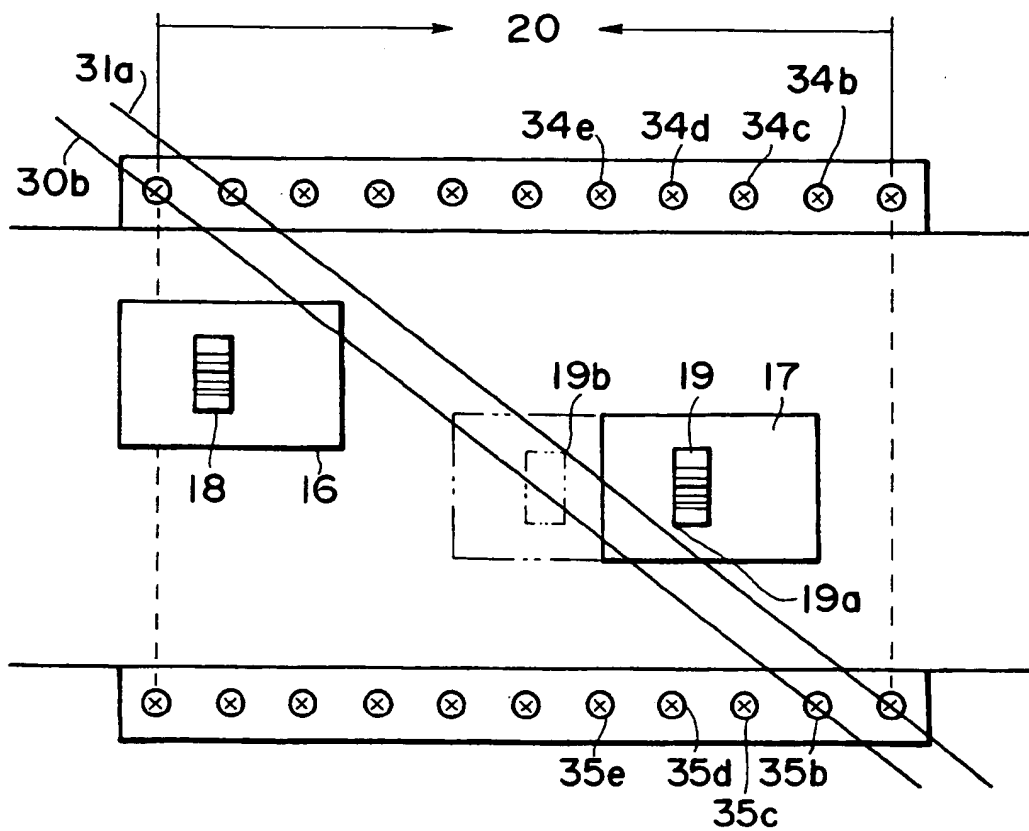


FIG. 7

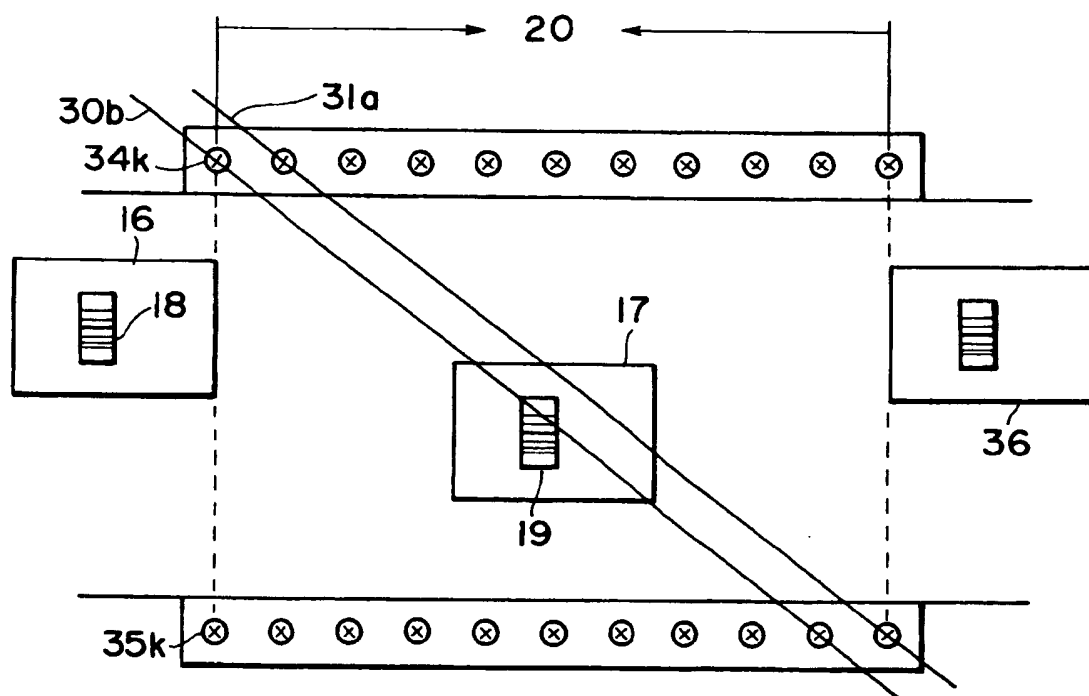


FIG. 8

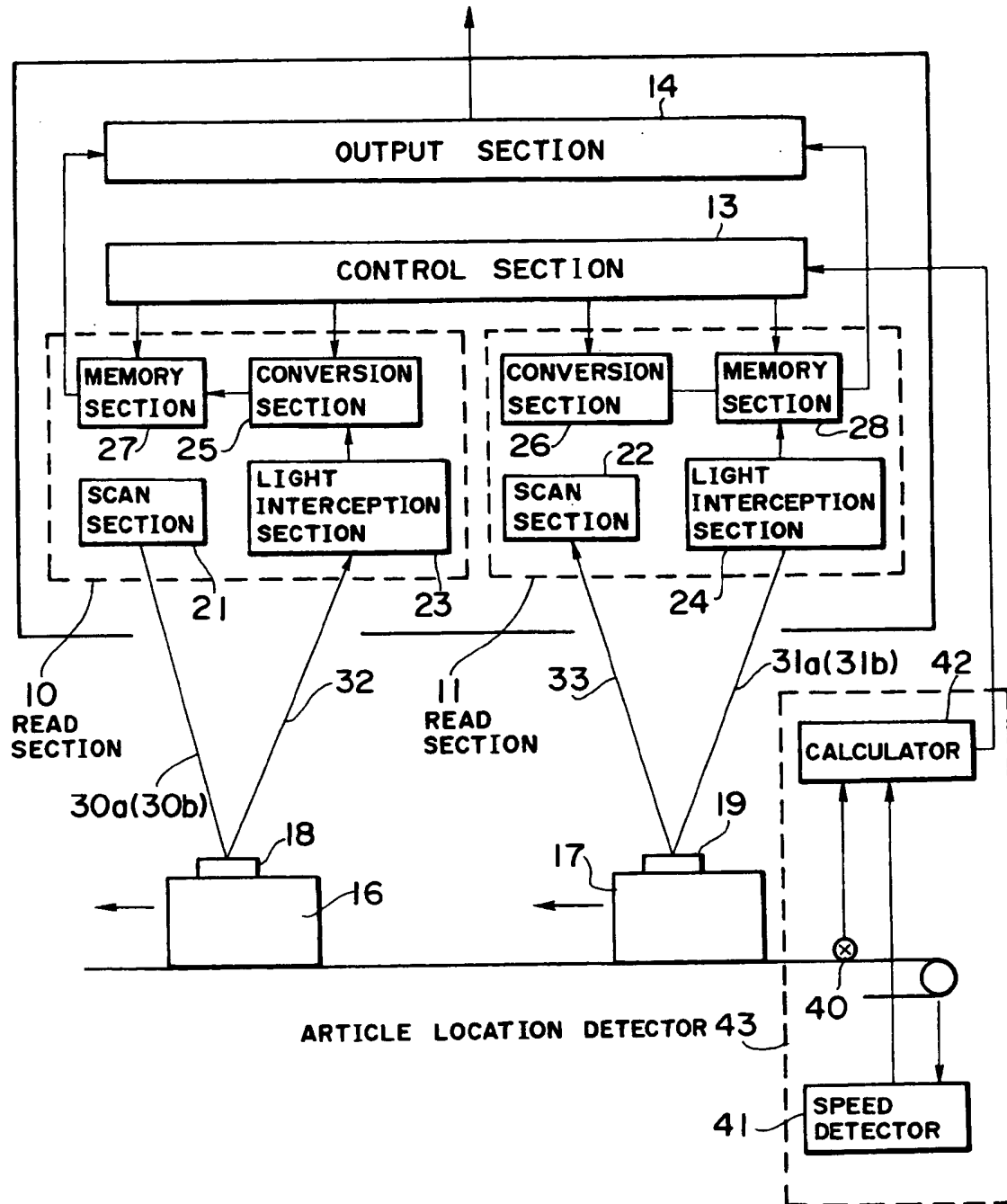


FIG. 9

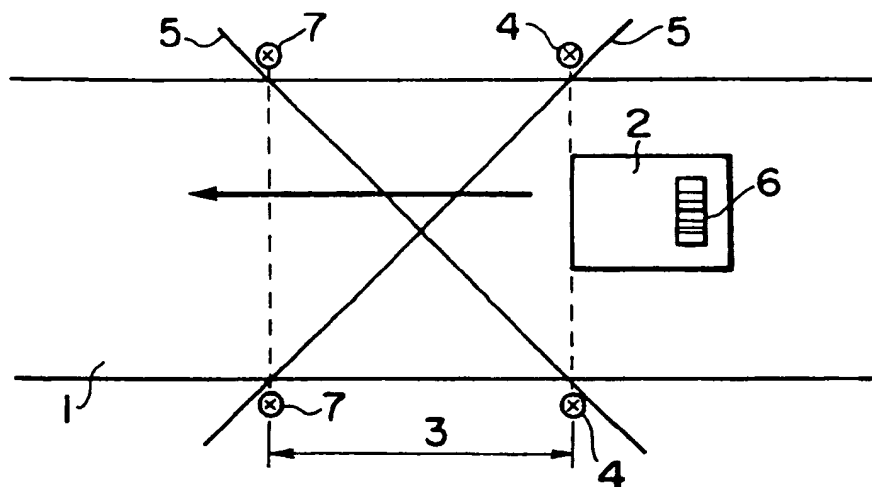


FIG. 10

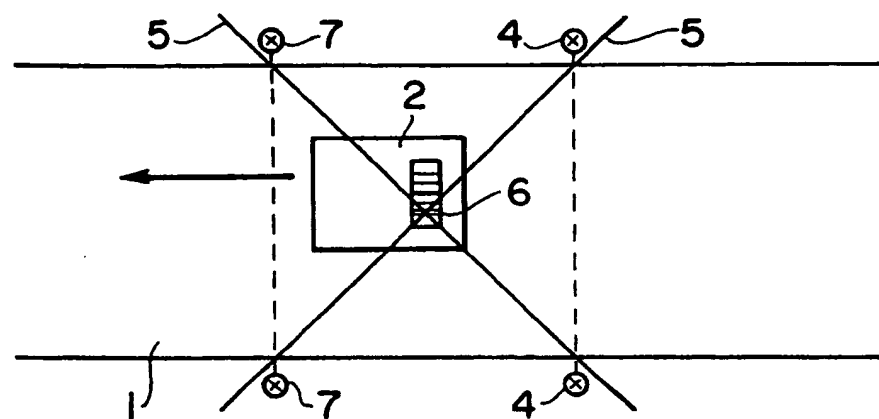
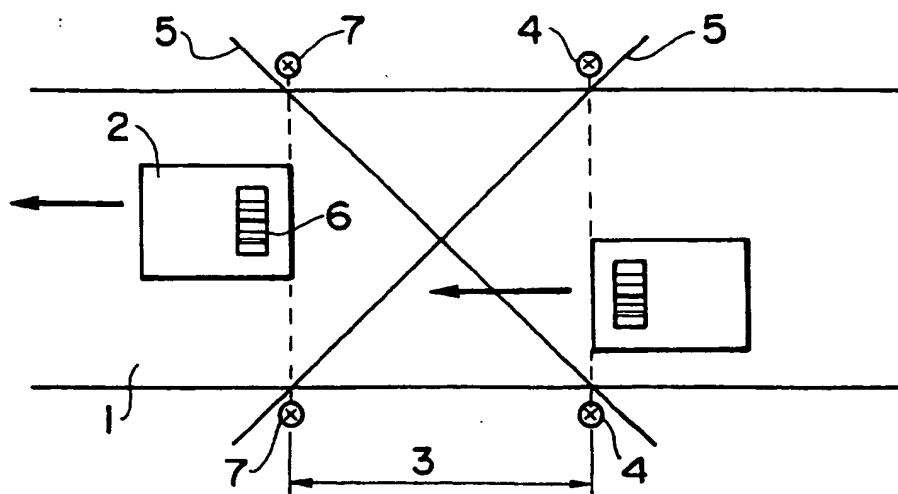
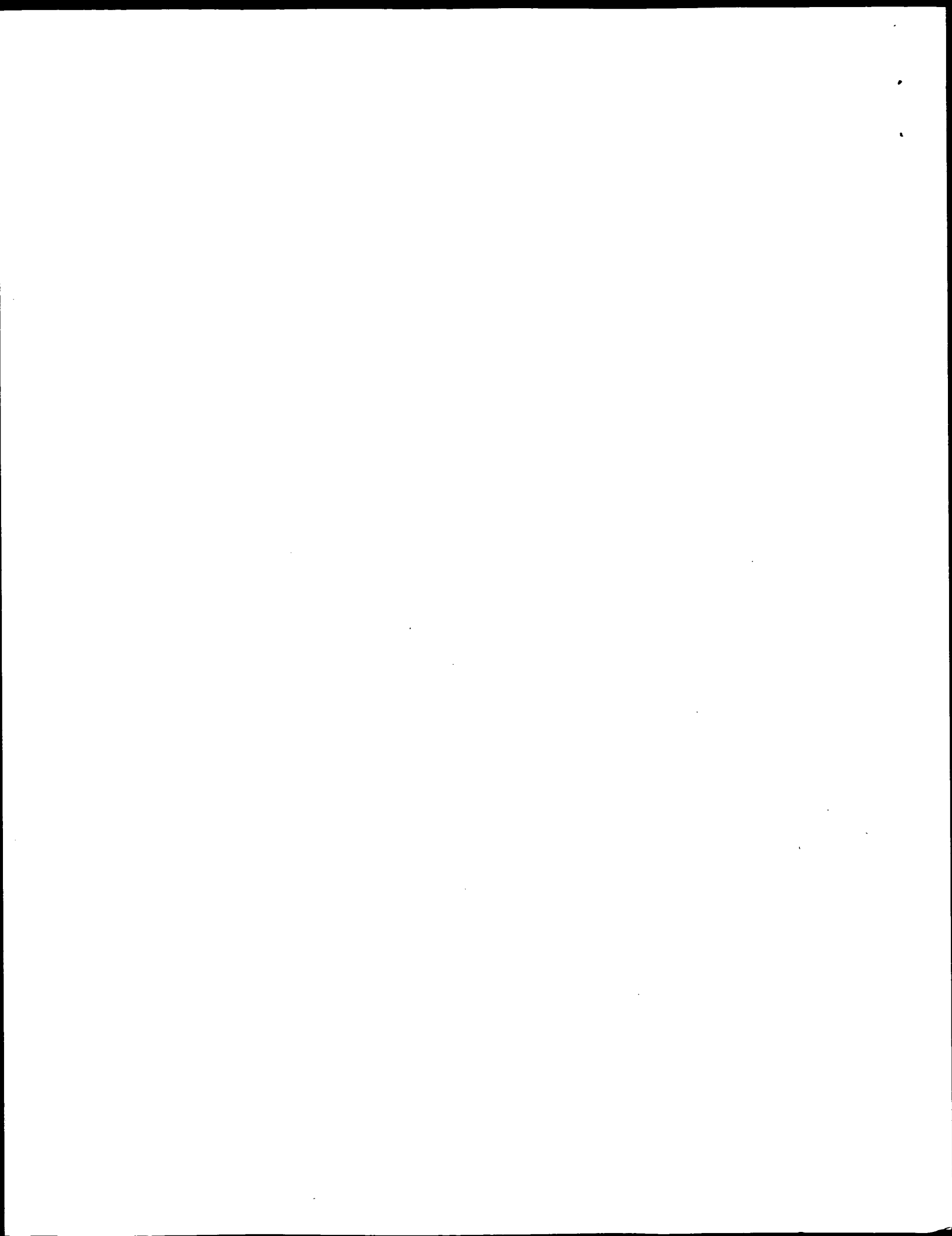


FIG. 11







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(54) **Bar code reader.**

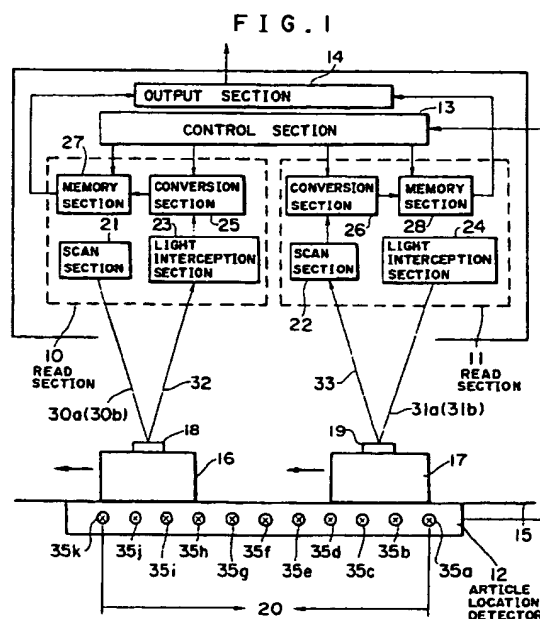
(57) A bar code reader shortening transport distances of articles and increasing processing performance, comprising:

a conveyance means conveying articles to a pre-determined area,

a first to n-th (wherein n is an integer equivalent to 2 or more) read means reading information of a bar code attached on an article that is conveyed by the conveyance means,

an article location detection means detecting, in the read area, location of (n-k) (wherein k is an integer equivalent to 0 or more, and $n-k \geq 2$) pieces articles conveyed by said conveyance means,

a control means controlling to make the first to (n-k)-th read means read each bar code attached on the first to (n-k)-th articles conveyed to the read area based on an output signal of the article location detection means.





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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 93 10 9414

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.5)
A	US-A-4 920 255 (GABELER) * column 3, line 62 - column 4, line 9; figure 2 *	1	G06K7/10
A	DE-A-32 02 820 (SHARP K.K.) * page 7, line 1 - line 26; figure 15 *	1	
P,A	US-A-5 202 557 (ROBERTSON) * abstract; figure 3 *	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5)
			G06K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 29 December 1993	Examiner Chiarizia, S
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application I : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			